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The Newport Mercury,

PUBLISHED DAILY
BY THE MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.,
JOHN P. SANBORN, EDITOR,
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NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1768, and is now in its one hundred and forty-first year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union, and, with less than a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of fifty-six columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, historical, general news, political, social, and valuable farm and household departments. But so many hours in this and other states, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

Times: \$2.00 a year in advance. Single copies in掌握, 5 cents. Subscriptions can always be obtained from the office of publication and at the news rooms in the city.

Specimen copies sent free, and special terms given advertisers by addressing the publisher.

Local Matters.

Entertainment for the Fleet.

The committee on the celebration as announced in the Mercury last week has met and organized, and the plans are now about perfected. The reception to Admiral Sampson and his fleet will be held at the Casino, where suitable apartments have been engaged. This event will occur on Tuesday evening and Russell, the Casino caterer has been engaged to serve the collation. About five hundred invitations have been sent out, including Governor Dyer and the officials of the state, Mayor Bayle and city officials, ex-governors of the state, officers at Fort Adams, the training station, war college and torpedo station. A full brass band and an orchestra will be in attendance. The Casino will be thrown open to the guests and the plans for the evening will be carried out on an elaborate scale.

The dinner for the men of the fleet will not be held until the day following the celebration as the Admiral desires to return to the ships immediately after the parade. A large tent will be erected on the old polo lot and here the blue-jackets will sit down to a sumptuous repast prepared for them. Adjutant General Sackett will take personal charge of this portion of the programme and it is needless to say that the men will find enough to do to keep them busy for a while after they reach the tables.

The schemes for decorations all over the city are being prepared with zest, and the city will certainly wear her gala attire. It is probable that there will be two or three decorative arches on Thames street and one large arch on Washington square. All the business men along Thames street are preparing to decorate. In many instances the buildings will be illuminated with oleo, electric or gas lights in fanciful positions, similar to the decorations on Fete Day, which will have the effect of making many of the streets as attractive at night as during the day. This will be a new feature for "Election Day" as in the past all the spectacular events have occurred during the daylight hours.

The vessels that will be seen here are armored cruiser New York, flagship, 1st class battleship Indiana, 1st class battleship Massachusetts, and armored cruiser Brooklyn. Rear Admiral William T. Sampson will be in command with Captain F. E. Chadwick, chief of staff.

Death of Mrs. Thayer.

Mrs. Eliza D. Wolf Thayer, widow of the late Rev. Thacher T. Thayer, died yesterday morning. Though Mrs. Thayer had been ill for some time and it was known that there were no hopes for her recovery, the end came suddenly. She was a charming and most estimable lady, beloved by all who knew her and her death will be a sad blow to a large number of friends.

The steamer yacht Nahma, bearing the body of her owner, Mr. Robert Gosol, arrived in this port from Naples, Italy, Thursday. Funeral services will be held at Trinity Church this morning at half past nine, Rev. Henry M. Stone officiating, after which the body will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery for interment.

The Newport Artillery Company has voted to hold a ladies' night in June, one of the features of which will be a stereoscopic exhibition of views, taken by Lieutenant McGregor of the First Rhode Island Regiment of Volunteers, of that regiment and the scenes around its different camps during its term of service.

Tomorrow evening Rev. T. Calvin McClelland will deliver an address in the local posts of the G. A. R., the service taking place at the United Congregational Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Ross R. Winsor have arrived at their villa on Ocean avenue for the season.

ELECTION PROGRAMME.

263d Anniversary.

BANNER'S CRISIS
May 17, 1899.
Upon arrival of its boat from Providence on Monday afternoon next, with His Excellency, Governor Dyer, and members of the General Assembly, they will be received with the usual salute by the Newport Artillery Company and will be escorted to the Governor's headquarters, as follows:

Platoon of Police.
Newport Band.
Col. Herbert Diles, commanding Newport Artillery.

1st Lieutenant F. S. Patterson, adjutant.

Newport Artillery Company, special escort to commander-in-chief.

His Excellency Elihu Dyer, Major-General.

Federal M. H. Barker, Adjutant General.

General W. H. Smith, Newport County.

Major G. E. Barker of Newport Artillery Company.

Personal and General staff officers.

Officers with state colors.

The procession will move over the following route: Thames street to the Parade, up the Parade to Broadway and Spring, along Spring to Pelham, up Pelham to Governor's Headquarters at Aquidneck House.

Tuesday.

On Tuesday next will be held the inauguration of the State Government for the current political year. At 9:30 o'clock in the morning the line will form at Pelham street in front of the Aquidneck House and H. H. Exley, the Governor, His Honor the Lieut. Governor and other Generals officers of the state, with the members of the General Assembly will be escorted to the State House as follows:

Platoon of Justice.
Newport Artillery.

Col. Herbert Diles, commanding Newport Artillery.

1st Lieutenant F. S. Patterson, adjutant.

Newport Artillery Company.

Governor Elihu Dyer, Major-General.

Adjutant General.

General W. H. Smith, Newport County.

Major G. E. Barker of Newport Artillery Company.

Personal and General staff officers.

Officers with state colors.

The procession will move over the following route: Thames street to the Parade, up the Parade to Broadway and Spring, along Spring to Pelham, up Pelham to Governor's Headquarters at Aquidneck House.

Afternoon.

In the afternoon, after the election of Governor, Lieutenant Governor and other general officers of the state has been declared from the balcony of the State House, in accordance with immemorial usage, and after the adjournment of the General Assembly, a procession will be formed in front of the State House on the Parade and His Excellency Elihu Dyer will be escorted in the following order:

Platoon of Mounted Police.
Col. Herbert Diles, commanding Mass.

1st Lieutenant F. S. Patterson Chief of Staff.

7th U. S. Artillery Band.

Battalions of Sailors and Marines from North Atlantic Squadron—100 strong.

Newport Artillery.

Newport Artillery Reserves.

Providence Naval Reserves.

East Providence Naval Reserves.

Newport Artillery, Special escort to Commander-in-Chief, Lt. Col. J. D. Richardson in command.

Carriage containing Governor, Adjutant General, Sheriff of Newport County, Major Barker of Newport Artillery.

Personal Staff.

Undersecretary of State.

Adjutant General.

Congressional Delegates.

Secretary of State.

Senate.

House.

U. S. Marshals.

THE DRUMS OF THE FORE AND AFT.

By BUDYARD KIPLING.

[CONTINUED.]

"Of course I am, but the other's more comfortable. Wait till you've grown a bit, Piggy. You aren't taller than me now."

"I've bin in the army for two years, an' I'm not goin' to get out of a chancet' e'en service, an' don't you try to make me do so. I'll come back, Cris an' when I take on as a man I'll marry you—marry you when I'm a lance."

"Promise, Piggy?"

Lew reflected on the future arrangements by Jakin a short time previously, but Cris' mouth was very near to his own.

"I promise, 'elp me Gawd!" said Cris.

Cris slid an arm round his neck.

"I won't 'old you back no more, Piggy. Go away an' get your medai, an' I'll make you a new button bag as nice as I know how," she whispered.

"Put some o' our 'ar' into it, Cris, an' I'll keep it in my pocket so long's I'm alive."

Then Cris wept anew, and the interview ended. Public feeling among the drummer boys rose to fever pitch, and the lives of Jakin and Lew became unbearable. Not only had they been permitted to enlist two years before the regulation boy's age—14—but, by virtue, it seemed, of their extreme youth, they were allowed to go to the front—which thing had not happened to acting drummers within the knowledge of boy. The band which was to accompany the regiment had been cut down to the regulation 20 men, the surplus returning to the ranks. Jakin and Lew were attached to the band as supernumeraries, though they would much have preferred being company鼓手.

"Don't matter much," said Jakin after the medical inspection. "Be thankful that we're 'lowed to go at all. The doctor's said that if we could stand what we took from the bazaar sergeant's son w'd stand pretty nigh anything."

"Which we will," said Lew, looking tenderly at that ragged and ill-made housewife that Cris had given him with a lock of her hair worked into a sprawling "L" upon the cover.

"It was the best I could," she sobbed. "I wouldn't let mother nor the sergeant's tailor 'elp me. Keep it always, Piggy, an remember I love you true."

They marched to the railway station 800 strong, and every soul in canteens turned out to see them go. The drummers gnashed their teeth at Jakin and Lew marching with the band, the married women wept upon the platform, and the regiment cheered its noble self black in the face.

"A nice level lot," said the colonel to the second in command as they watched the first four companies en-training.

"Fit to do anything," said the second in command enthusiastically. "But it seems to me they're a thought too young and tender for the work in hand. It's bitter cold up at the front now."

"They're sound enough," said the colonel. "We must take our chance of sick casualties."

So they went northward, ever northward, past droves and droves of camels, armies of camp followers and legions of laden mules, through thickening day by day, till with a shriek the train pulled up at a hopelessly congested junction where six lines of temporary track accommodated six 40 wagon trains; where whistles blew, Baboons screeched and commissariat officers swore from dawn till far into the night amid the wind driven chuff of the fodder bales and the lowing of a thousand steers.

"Hurry up! You're badly wanted at the front," was the message that greeted the Fore and Aft, and the occupants of the Red Cross carriages told the same tale.

"Tisn't so much the bloomin' fightin'," gasped a head bound trooper of hussars to a knot of admiring Fore and Afts. "Tisn't so much the bloomin' fightin', though there's enough o' that. It's the bloomin' food an the bloomin' climate. Frost all night 'cept when it hails an' b'lin' sun all day, an the water stinks fit to knock you down. I got my head chipped like an egg. I've got pneumonia, too, an my grits is all out o' order. Tain't no bloomin' picnic in those parts. I can tell you."

"What are the niggers like?" demanded a private.

"There's some prisoners in that train yonder. Go an look at 'em. They're the aristocracy of the country. The common folk are a dashed sight uglier. If you want to know what they fight with, reach under my seat an pull out the long knife that's there."

They dragged out and behold for the first time the grim, bone handled, triangular Afghan knife. It was almost as long as Lew.

"That's the thing to jist you," said the trooper feebly.

"It can take off a man's arm at the shoulder as easy as slicing butter. I halved the beggar that used that on. But there's more o' his likes up above. They don't understand thrashin', but they're devils to slice."

The men strolled across the tracks to inspect the Afghan prisoners. They were unlike any "niggers" that the Fore and Aft had ever met—these huge, black haired, scowling sons of the Dnieper-Israel. As the men stared the Afghans spat freely and muttered one to another, with lowered eyes.

"My eyes! What awful swine!" said Jakin, who was in the rear of the procession. "Say, old man, how you got pockmarked ch! Kiswast, you wasn't hanged for your ugly face, hey?"

The tallest of the company turned his leg iron clanking at the movement, and stared at the boy. "See!" he cried to his fellows in Pashto. "They send children against us. What a people and what fools!"

"Hya!" said Jakin, nodding his head cheerily. "You godown country. Khana get peccapane get—live like a bloomin' raja ka mark. That's a better bandobust than bayoit get it in your innards. Goodby, ole man. Take care o' your beautiful figure'd an try to look kashy."

The men laughed and fell in for their first march, when they began to realize that a soldier's life was not all beer and skittles. They were much impressed with the size and beastly ferocity of the niggers whom they had now learned to call "Pythians," and more with the exceeding discomfort of their own surroundings. Twenty old soldiers in the corps would have taught them how to make themselves moderately snug at night, but they had no old soldiers, and the troops on the line of march said, "they lived like pigs." They learned the heartbreaking cussedness of camp kitchens and cannels and the depravity of the privates seated by the fire. This robbed them of their peace for a night and was the beginning of a long range fire carefully calculated to that end. In the daytime they saw nothing except an occasional puff of smoke from a crag above the line of march. At night there were distant spurts of flame and occasional casualties, which set the whole camp blazing into the gloom, and occasionally into opposite tents. Then they swore vehemently and vowed that this was magnificent, but not war.

Indeed it was not. The regiment could not wait for reprisals against the franc-tireurs of the countryside. Its duty was to go forward and make connection with the Scotch and Gurkha troops with which it was brigaded. The Afghans knew this and knew, too, after their first tentative shots, that they were dealing with a raw regiment. Thereafter they devoted themselves to the task of keeping the Fore and Aft in the strain. Not for anything would they have taken equal liberties with a seasoned corps—with the wicked little Gurkhas, whose delight it was to lioon in the open, on a dark night and stalk their stalkers—with the terrible big men dressed in women's clothes who could be heard praying to their God in the night watches, and whose peace of mind no amount of "sniping" could shake—or with those vijo Sikhs, who marched so obstinately unprepared and who dealt out such grim reward to those who tried to profit by that unpreparedness. This white regiment was different—quite different. It slept like a dog, and like a hog, charged in every direction when it was rouged. Its sentries walked with a footfall that could be heard for a quarter of a mile; would fire at anything that moved—even a driven donkey—and when they had once fired, could be scientifically "brushed" and laid out a horror and an offense against the morning sun. Then there were camp followers who straggled and could be cut up without fear. Their shrieks would disturb the white boys, and the loss of their services would inconvenience them sorely.

Thus at every march the hidden enemy became bolder, and the regiment writhed and twisted under attacks it could not avenge. The crowning triumph was a sudden night rush ending in the cutting of many tent ropes, the collapse of the sodden canvas and a glorious knifing of the men who struggled and kicked below. It was a great deed, neatly carried out, and it shook the already shaken nerves of the Fore and Aft. All the courage that they had been required to exercise up to this point was the 12 o'clock in the morning courage, and they so far had only succeeded in shooting their comrades and losing their sleep.

"Sullen, discontented, cold, savage, sick, with their uniforms dabbled and unclean, the Fore and Aft joined their brigade.

"I hear you had a tough time of it coming up," said the brigadier. But when he saw the hospital sheets his face fell.

"This is bad," said he to himself. "They're as rotten as sheep." And aloud to the colonel: "I'm afraid we can't spare you just yet. We want all we have, else I should have given you ten days to recruit in."

The colonel winced. "On my honor," he returned, "there is not the least necessity to think of sparing us. My men have been rather maimed and upset without a fair return. They only want to go in somewhere where they can see what's before them."

"Can't say I think much of the Fore and Aft," said the brigadier in confidence to his brigade major. "They've lost all their soldiering, and by the trim of them might have marched through the country from the other side. A more fagged out set of men I never put eyes on."

"Oh, they'll improve as the work goes on. The parade gloss has been rubbed off a little, but they'll put on field polish before long," said the brigade major. "They've been rather maimed and upset without a fair return. They only want to go in somewhere where they can see what's before them."

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the head and told them not to killify a British regiment, and the Gurkhas grinned cavernously, for the highlanders were their elder brothers and entitled to the privileges of kinship. The common soldier who touches a Gurkha is more than likely to have his head sliced open.

Three days later the brigadier arranged a battle according to the rules of war and the peculiarity of the Afghan temperament. The enemy were massing in inconvenient strength among the hills, and the moving of many green standards warned him that the tribes were "up" in aid of the Afghan regular troops. A squadron and a half of Bengal lancers represented the available cavalry, and two screw guns borrowed from a column 30 miles away, the artillery at the general's disposal.

"If they stand, as I've a very strong notion that they will, I fancy we shall see an infantry fight that will be worth watching," said the brigadier. "We'll do it in style. Each regiment shall be played into action by its band, and we'll hold the cavalry in reserve."

"For all the reserve?" somebody asked.

"For all the reserve, because we're going to encircle them up," said the brigadier, who was an extraordinary brigadier and did not believe in the value of a reserve when dealing with Asiatics. And indeed, when you come to think of it, had the British army consistently waited for reserves in all its little affairs the boundaries of our empire would have stopped at Brighton beach.

That battle was to be a glorious battle.

The three regiments, debouching from three separate gorges, after duly crowning the heights above, were to converge from the center, left and right upon what we will call the Afghan army, then stationed toward the lower extremity of a flat bottomed valley. Thus it will be seen that three sides of the valley practically belonged to the English, while the fourth was strictly Afghan property. In the event of defeat the Afghans had the rocky hills to fly to, where the fire from the guerrilla tribes in aid would cover their retreat. In the event of victory these same tribes would rush down and lead their weight to the root of the British.

The screw guns were to shell the head of each Afghan rush that was made in close formation, and the cavalry, held in reserve in the right valley, were to gently stimulate the break up which would follow on the combined attack. The brigadier, sitting upon a rock overlooking the valley, would watch the battle unrolled at his feet. The Fore and Aft would dash from the central gorge, the Gurkhas from the left, and the highlanders from the right, for the reason that the left flank of the enemy seemed as though it required the most hammering. It was not every day that an Afghan force would take ground in the open, and the brigadier was resolved to make the most of it.

"If we only had a few more men," he said plaintively, "we could surround the creatures and crumble 'em up thoroughly. As it is, I'm afraid we can only cut them up as they run. It's a great pity."

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On the 9th of June, 1879, at Schwerin, in Prussia, a sow which had bitten off the ear and torn the hand of a child was given in custody to the hangman, who, without further authority, took it to the gallows green and there "changed it publicly, to the disgrace and detriment of the city."

On the 10th of January, 1857, a sow was convicted of murder, committed on the person of an infant name Jean Martin de Savigny, and sentenced to be hanged. Her six sucklings were also included in the indictment as accomplices, "but in default of positive proof that they had assisted in mangling the deceased, they were restored to their owner, on condition that he should give bail for their appearance should further evidence be forthcoming to prove their complicity in their mother's crime."

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On the 10th

Traveler's Directory.

Fall River Line

We have the South and West.

Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN
in communication.
Leave Newport, week days and Sundays at 4 P.M., 1½ hrs. 100 A.M. returning from New York, Saturday, May 26, Pier 11, A.M., 100 P.M.; Sunday, 10 A.M., 1½ hrs. 100 P.M. More frequent trips will be run Saturday, Sundays and holidays when pleasure boats go to Fall River.

For tickets and information apply at New York and Fall River Dispatch Express offices, 712 Broadway, Pier 1, J. J. Dyer, Ticket Agent.

Geo. L. CONNOR, Passenger Manager.

O. H. TAYLOR, General Pass. Agent.

J. H. JORDAN, Agent, Newport, R.I.

PROVIDENCE, FALL RIVER & NEWPORT STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

LEAVE NEWPORT FOR

PROVIDENCE

Week days only, 8 A.M. Leave Providence,
week days only, 1 P.M. Monday, 2 P.M. Tuesday, 3 P.M. Wednesday, 4 P.M. Stop at Compton Monday, daily each way.

Excursion Tickets, only 50¢.

B. BUFFUM, Capt. Transportation.

ARTHUR H. WATSON,
President and General Manager.

1899.

JAMESTOWN & NEWPORT Ferry Co.

From foot of Market Square, Newport.

On and after April 30, 1899.

STEAMER CONANICUT OR BEAVERTAIL

Will run as follows:

LEAVE NEWPORT. LEAVE JAMESTOWN.

8:30 A.M. 8:15 A.M. 8:30 A.M.

10:30 " 10:00 " 10:30 "

12:00 " 11:00 " 12:00 "

2:00 P.M. 2:00 P.M. 2:00 P.M.

3:00 " 3:00 " 3:00 "

4:00 " 4:00 " 4:00 "

6:00 " 6:00 " 6:00 "

B. SUNDAY TIME TABLE.

8:30 A.M. 9:00 A.M. 9:30 A.M.

10:30 " 12:00 P.M. 12:30 P.M.

4:00 "

Subject to change without notice.

50 Cents Round Trip or 12 Tickets for One Dollar.

Liberal arrangements can be made for extra trips by applying to the Superintendent.

NEWPORT AND WICKFORD RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT CO.

THE WICKFORD ROUTE.

In effect Nov. 1, 1892.

Leave

A. M. P.M. P.M. P.M.

10:00 1:20 4:10 4:30

Providence, 11:00 5:00 5:30 5:30

Boston, 11:30 6:00 6:30 6:30

New York, 1:30 6:00 6:30 6:30

P.M. P.M. P.M. P.M.

Leave

A. M. P.M. P.M. P.M.

11:00 12:30 10:00 10:30

Boston, 11:30 12:30 1:00 1:30

New York, 1:30 2:00 2:30 2:30

P.M. P.M. P.M. P.M.

Leave

A. M. P.M. P.M. P.M.

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The Mercury.

John P. SAVORN, Editor and Manager.

SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1899.

The Mason investigation in New York has at least had the effect of closing the pool rooms of the city, and even if they do not succeed in proving the complicity of the police and other city officials, they will have accomplished considerable.

Reports that leak out regarding the peace conference at The Hague indicate that the principal subject of the conference is arbitration rather than disarmament. This will be at least one step in the right direction and disarmament may come later.

The Samoan commission has arrived at Apia and has held its first sitting. The general opinion seems to be that the actions of Admiral Kaula will be upheld; of course this means that the German coast must have been in the wrong but Germany is expected to stand by the commission.

A young lady in West Virginia not only prevented her father from losing \$500 at the old shell game but relieved the buncle men of an equal amount at the point of a pistol. The sum thus secured will be devoted to securing an education for the girl. It is quite certain that she deserves it.

An American steamship company proposes to take control of the trade between the Pacific coast and the far east after peace conditions are fully resumed. The American merchant marine may yet be second to none, but bonuses or subsidies will be necessary to accomplish the restoration.

Will Brown University succeed in securing the acceptance of the latest choice for president? From recent events it is easy to believe that a strong enough band is needed to control the collegians, as well as an educated mind to instruct them. It is said that Dr. Faunce can meet these requirements.

This political in Ohio seems to be badly mixed. The Republican party is at present divided into a number of factions and the Democrats talk of carrying the state with ease. Of course, nobody believes in their idle talk but it is time for the Republican leaders to cease their bickerings or the state may go to the other party.

Reports from the Philippines say that the peace negotiations have been suspended and that the Americans must deliver some more of their demands. It is remarkable how much punishment the natives can take but this is accounted for by the distance that intervenes between the rebel leaders and the American lines.

The election day committee has done all it can in behalf of the state and city to arrange for the celebration on Tuesday next and it only remains for individuals to co-operate in the plans to the best of their ability. Newport will honor itself in honoring the men of the navy. The celebration will be on a large scale and one that will long be remembered.

The story of the sinking of the Niagara ghost by the Detroit turns out to be unauthenticated as were many of the reports of similar occurrences during the late war. The Niagara may be helioceous but they are not so lacking in common sense as to sit upon the United States flag. The seal to such fun is generally rather unpleasant to the offender.

Dowey's reception at Hong Kong seems to have been all that could be desired in view of his ill health which prevented his attendance at a banquet there. There are many in this country who hope that he will not be incapacitated upon his return to the United States as the round of fetes and feasts in course of preparation is enough to try the strength of the ablest man.

Admiral Cervera of the Spanish navy will visit this country to remove the bodies of the Spanish sailors who were buried at Portsmouth, N. H. The Admiral had no cause to complain of the treatment accorded him while a prisoner in the hands of the Americans and he will be received not less graciously upon the occasion of his second visit. America's respects, bravery wherever found.

Candidates for the speakership of the next congress are in Washington in large numbers since the return of President McKinley and each one is apparently confident of election. Congressman Cannon has withdrawn from the contest, having been beaten by Hopkins in the delegation from that state. It is thought that there are also a few more Republicans members of the house who are not candidates for the speakership, but the number is small.

Diplomatic relations will be resumed between this government and that of Spain Jan. 1, when Minister Bellamy Storer will reach Madrid and present his credentials at the royal palace.

Duke d'Arco, the new Spanish Minister, will arrive here about the same time that Minister Storer reaches the Spanish capital, and their credentials will be presented simultaneously. The speeches made on the presentation of the two Ministers will give assurance of the good will each government has for the other, and gratification will be expressed at the renewal of diplomatic negotiations, but no reference will be made to the late unpleasantness. Immediately upon each Minister reaching his post, his first act, after being presented, will be to apply for executors for the consular representatives of his country, which will, of course, be granted.

General Assembly.

WASHINGTON MATTERS.

Candidates for the Speakership—Affair in Cuba—Corporation Law in New Jersey—Signal Corps Institute Improvement.

(From our regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, May 22, 1899. President McKinley is again on duty at the White House. His two weeks at the Hot Springs appear to have done him lots of good, and he says his rheumatic pains have entirely disappeared. His return and the Peace Jubilee, which is to be held this week, have attracted a number of prominent men to Washington, for the purpose of combining business and pleasure. Among them are friends of several of the candidates for Speaker of the House. The most interesting news of the Speakership contest is the statement, apparently well founded, that friends of Representatives Sherman and Henderson have made an agreement whereby each is made the second choice of the other, the idea being to make sure that one or the other of them gets elected. But Representative Payne, who is himself in Washington, and the friends of Representative Hopkins, who are quite numerous say they take no stock in such an agreement.

Representatives of Aguinaldo have had another conference with the American Philippine Commissioners and have again told that the only way for the Filipinos to get a cessation of hostilities is to accept the unconditional surrender terms of Gen. Otis. The feeling is general in official circles that the Cuban army has been allowed rope enough and that they must either surrender their arms or refuse to surrender them at once. If they refuse, the choices are that they will be sent to do so. President McKinley and his advisors have been disposed to treat these men very leniently and to humor their whims, to as great an extent as possible, without giving them the idea that they were about to dictate to us, but there is a limit to patience, and by their backbiting and blackening among themselves, the Cubans have very near reached that of the abomination. It is the understanding now that the dismemberment is to begin the latter part of this week, but there have been other similar agreements that were not carried out.

Also an act to regulate the salary of the Assistant Clerk of the Common Pleas Division of the Supreme Court of the County of Providence, with favorable recommendation. This was also passed in concurrence.

Also a similar act for the Clerk of the Common Pleas Division of the Supreme Court of the county of Newport, with favorable recommendation. This was also passed in concurrence. These acts increase salaries \$300 annually.

The Senate on Tuesday passed an act providing that tangible personal property shall be taxed where it is permanently located and an act making City and State Sealers of Weights and Measures special constables was passed on Wednesday. An act incorporating the Tiverton Electric Light Company was also passed in concurrence.

On Thursday the Senate passed an act concurrence the act fixing the salary of the clerk of the Common Pleas Division of the Supreme Court at Newport at \$1250 and the act also increasing the salary of the assistant clerk of the Common Pleas division of the Supreme Court of the County of Providence. The resolution making an appropriation for the printing of the early records of the town of Portsmouth was referred to the committee on finance.

Naval Men from the Interior. The officials of the navy department have decided to make an innovation in enlistments, in that recruiting stations for the navy will be opened in the inland states. Under the direction of Captain Hawley about three hundred men will be enlisted in the middle west. It is believed Western enlistments will quicken that section's interest in the navy. Many inquiries have been received by the department from the West, by young men of adventurous spirit, who would like to join the navy, but who can not afford the expense of travelling to New York or Boston with the chance of rejection after their arrival. It is proposed, therefore, to send a recruiting officer through the West next month to gather in 300 or 350 recruits. Only bright and promising American citizens between the ages of 18 and 25 will be taken. They must be able to read and write. Exceptional inducements are to be offered those recruited in the shape of a long cruise on Admiral Farragut's old flagship Hartford, which is now at the Mare Island navy yard. She has been thoroughly refitted at a cost of about \$350,000. The recruits will be sent to the receiving ship Independence at San Francisco for several months of preliminary "shaking down," and then will embark upon the Hartford for New York, either by way of Cape Horn or across the Pacific to China, thence around to India and through the Red Sea and the Mediterranean.

In a private letter to a personal friend General Lawton compares the war of the Rebellion with the war in the Philippines. He says "You ask me to give a comparison of the two wars. There is no comparison to be made. The war of the rebellion was one of the greatest conflicts the world has ever known; the war with Spain is probably one of the least, so far as actual operations are concerned, that have ever been fought, but the results are greater, perhaps, than any war we have ever had. The fighting qualities of the men are the same. The American soldier is one with courage, nerve and grit. He has been just the same at all times, as he always will be, a courageous and brave soldier. The exposure of our campaign for a few days was very trying, but it was nothing to compare in time nor conditions to our war. We had a deadly climate to contend with; worse, in that respect, than anything we had to contend with in our war. The improvement in firearms, of course, can not be a matter of comparison. Our nations were better than any, nay, we ever had, or believed it possible for an army to have in our war. It is true that for a few days we were short, but that was for lack of transportation, and then we were never without some portion of the ration, and that portion more than our soldiers had at the best during the civil war."

William Maxcy, of Manilla, who is a member of the 20th Kansas Volunteers, now stationed in the Philippines, writes home under the date of April 11, describing his experiences in battle and his contact with the Filipinos. These natives attacked his camp two nights before the letter was written. It cost them a captain and six men killed and forty wounded. They were within fifty yards of the Americans before they opened fire. The Americans, he said, are fed mostly on canned meat, with canned tomatoes, beans, and salmon occasionally. Hardin, they always have.

Newport will be a lively section of the social world this summer. War, war, war, the most desperate of all wars, is to be waged in Newport drawing rooms.—Boston Herald.

Sampson's Coming! Election Suite.

Special attention is called by Schreier's Queen Anne Millinery Establishment to their large assortment of all the popular names on Hat Bands of the U. S. Navy. Sampson's Fleet—New York, Indiana, Massachusetts, Brooklyn, and Texas. One of these bands makes a fine souvenir to keep as a remembrance of Newport's gala holiday—Election. Be sure and get one at the Leading Millinery house.

Mr. George Washington, a well known barber of this city, died at the New York Hospital, New York, Monday night. He had been ill for two weeks in New York, where he went to submit to a surgical operation. He leaves a widow, a daughter of Mr. George T. Downing of this city, and several children. The remains were brought to this city and funeral services held Thursday afternoon, Rev. E. H. Poror of Emmanuel church officiating.

A special meeting of the board of aldermen was held Thursday afternoon when George Douglass and F. A. Correll were drawn by grand juries and Sherman C. Weaver and John A. Allen as petit jurors for the U. S. Circuit Court. The board of aldermen as a board of health adopted a regulation relating to the removal of dead bodies.

\$100 Reward \$100.
The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that a noted medical disease whose science has been unable to cure in all its stages, and that is Cancer, Hall's Cancer Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Cancer being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional remedy. Hall's Cancer Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by giving him a new life, and enabling him to do his work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for case that fails to cure. Send for full list of testimonials. Address, F. J. CHEENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Exp'd by Dr. Douglass.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

MAY STANDARD TIME.

1899. Sun Moon & Stars Moon & Stars.

27 Sun. 13 17 21 16 11 19 10 14 23
28 Sun. 14 18 22 13 19 14 21 10 11
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31 Wed. 17 21 25 13 18 12 21 11 14
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Last Quarter, 2d day, 65, 10, Evening,
Ne. Moon, 9th day, 20, 3pm, Evening,
First Quarter, 17th day, 13, 13, Evening,
Full Moon, 23rd day, 10, 4pm, Morning,
Last Quarter, 30th day, 25, 5pm, Evening.

A. O. D. Taylor.

Two Places for Rent in Middletown.

1. A well furnished house of 19 rooms, four parlors, four fireplaces, suited for boarders, 10 minutes from Bathing Beach. A good opportunity for summer; will rent cheap.

2d—An unfurnished house of 10 rooms on East rock, modern accommodations, parlor, dining room, kitchen, etc., very clean; \$350 for summer or year. Head office, Bend for Levee Avenue, Newport. Head office, Narragansett Ave., Providence.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1899.

MARRIAGES

In Fall River, April 2, by Rev. William W. Adams, Miss J. Francis Howland to Edward De Rever.

IN THIS CITY.

In this city, 2d Inst., Elizabeth A., widow of James H. Sawyer, in her 16th year.

In this city, Friday, 2d Inst., Eliza De Wolfe, widow of Roy Thatcher Thayer, D. D.

In this city, 2d Inst., James Francis, son of James and Alice McQuade, aged 3 years.

In Providence, 2d Inst., Elizabeth H., widow of David W. Hartman, in her 18th year.

In Little Compton, 2d Inst., Isabel M., widow of George E. Cobb, aged 41 years, 11 months, 2 days.

In Providence, 2d Inst., George Washington, 21, son of George Washington, 12, and 61 years.

At Croydon or the Hudson, 2d Inst., Samuel Gandy, father of Mrs. Thomas J. Cowie, in his 72d year.

In New Haven, 2d Inst., Nathaniel D. Peleg, in his 52d year.

In Providence, 2d Inst., Lucia Ann Blanchard, wife of Cyrus P. Burlingham, 2d Inst.

Laura B., widow of James W. Adams, 2d Inst.

In Providence, 2d Inst., Sarah E. Eliza, widow of Herbert H. Perkins, in her 54th year.

In Woonsocket, 2d Inst., Paula Harton, widow of William H. Andrews, in her 55th year.

In Woonsocket, 2d Inst., Eliza Matilda Harton, widow of John H. Blanchard, aged 1 year, 2 months and 21 days.

In Pawtucket, 2d Inst., Catherine, widow of Gilbert Cowan, in her 14th year.

In Providence, 2d Inst., George Washington, 21, son of George Washington, 12, and 61 years.

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THE WEEK'S NEWS.

SATURDAY, MAY 20.

Cubans opposed to giving their arms to United States; situation daily growing more dangerous and disquieting—Joe Malone knocks out Dick O'Brien in 14th round at New York—Lady Headleigh divorced from her husband because of her intimacy with Earl of Cottenham—British consuls to protect United States interests in Spain as long as convenient to us—All but two of Kruger's prisoners are former British officers—Witnesses before Mazel committee tell of illegal traffic in dead bodies—Connecticut's new savings bank law opens up a new market for railroad securities—Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers preparing a new wage scale—The fertilizer trust issues a protest claiming to have control of 22 manufacturing plants—Producers of the plumbers' supplies trust visit Worcester manufacturers, but receive little encouragement—Dewey may not favor the house presentation scheme—No sum agreed upon by the Nicaragua canal commission—Sherman said to have much administration support for speaker—Hornbake opposed by administration; Senator Allerton works for Henderson—Cholera follows the plague in northwest province of British India—Czar and council consider the question of abolishing the Siberian exile punishment—Czar said to intend to have established a permanent tribunal, a sort of "Federation of the world"—The growth of our trade with China has exceeded that with any other country, and amounts now to over \$20,000,000 annually.

SUNDAY, MAY 22.

Admiral Dewey leaves Manila for Hong Kong, the first day of his long course home; trip may take 70 days; to go to his home at Montpelier, Vt.—Dr. McGiffert refuses to resign from the Presbyterian ministry—Mrs. Martha White, an aged widow of Douglas, Mass., found dead in her house, and tramps supposed to have murdered her, with the object of robbery—Opening of Madden's (Mass.) celebration; school children held exercises, and there was a industrial show—Russia refuses to discuss question of privateering at peace conference; decision a wet blanket for delegates—President visits the valley of the Shenandoah for the first time since he helped Phil Sheridan to send Early swinging down the valley—George Fred Williams opposes Gorman as a Democratic presidential nominee—England to send never ships to her stations on the American side—U.S.S. Raleigh reaches Portsmouth, N. H.

MONDAY, MAY 23.

The steamship Paris runs on rocks off the coast of England, and efforts to float her prove fruitless; all her passengers safely landed—Main portion of Dayton City in ashes; loss \$1,500,000 Religious programs carried out at Madden's 25th anniversary celebration; sermons by Father Scully and Bishop Lawrence—Rumor current in Washington that the United States cruiser Detroit, at Bluefields, has sunk a Nicaraguan gunboat—Cruiser Reina Mercedes arrives off Old Port Comfort—Filipino peace envoys have no power to bind the so-called government; must refer result of negotiations to Aguirre—Mr. and Mrs. Bradley-Martin before leaving New York swore an allegiance to the United States—Report in Washington that Representative Sherman and General Henderson have come to an understanding on the speakership; Senator McMillan's seat to be contested by General Alger—Cornell students, in celebrating victory over Princeton, engage in a conflict with policemen and firemen and are subdued with water—Success of Sibley's Salem Mass., officers after three brawls—Bryan, in addressing Populist gathering at Omaha, glories in the fact that he had been given the cold shoulder by factions of the Populist and Democratic parties—Church parade at Boston of the Manchester Unity, I. O. O. F., Massachusetts and Rhode Island districts.

The body of Miss Jane Ruthven found in the well of her estate at Waverly, Mass.—Fitchburg club of New England league transferred to Lawrence—Albert Chauvin reported missing from Ayer, Mass.—John Harvey of Norton, Mass., killed by a cow—Works of Dighton (Mass.) Stone Lining company almost destroyed by fire.

TUESDAY, MAY 24.

Ex-Governor Northern of Georgia defends lynching under certain circumstances, while Bishop Arnett defends the negro in speeches before the Congregational club at Boston—Philippine commissioners and peace envoys have reached no conclusions yet—Several large holes in steamer Paris may be a total wreck—Sports of many kinds and anniversary meetings held at Madden, Mass.—Sixty families made homeless by fire at New York—Stevens defeats Schaefer at cushion carom grand—Massachusetts senate agrees to grant charter to Cape Cod canal—Andrew H. Musgrave of Cambridge, Mass., charged with murdering his wife, held for grand jury without bail—Oil cables that conditions in the Philippines are better—W. T. Ball, the veteran dramatic critic, and his wife, dead at their home in Roxbury, with the gas turned on—Gardiner, Me., semi-centennial celebration begins—Bituminous coal combine applies for a charter at Harrisburg—Little girl kidnapped in New York and said to be held for ransom—All rail rates for grain from the west reduced to meet rail and lake rates—Residents of Suffolk county, Long Island, say they will not tolerate negro colony there—Chicago promoters said to be at work upon a Pacific coast woolen mill combine—Middletown Plate company, recently purchased by the silver trust, transferred to the International company—Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers fixes scale for puddlers at an advance of 25 percent over last year—Work of the Porto Rican police commanded by Assistant Secretary of War Meeklejohn—Plan of rule for Philippines outlined by United States commission to Aguirre's envoys; governor general and cabinet to be appointed by the president and an advisory council to be elected by the people.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 25.

Queen Victoria 50 years old today—Mind of Postmaster General from worn and complacent, frequent requests for public speaking—Yellow fever raging at Vera Cruz, Mex.—Believed steamer Texas to have been beaten—Unknown woman drags man on a Boston street and may die—K.M. McFarland given decision over "Spoke" Sullivan in 25-round bout at New York—Subscription to Dewey home fund amount to \$5,000—General Brooke's decision regarding Cubans said to be "no arms, no money"—Cabinet discusses General Diaz's report and expresses satisfaction with his dealings with Philippines—Jackson Close, postmaster of West Springfield, Conn., murdered by unknown parties—Madden celebration reaches its climax in the great street pageant; reviewing



PRISONERS ABUSED

Suffer Outrageous Indignities at Hands of the Filipinos.

Lawton's Work Accomplished With Six Killed and Thirty-One Wounded.

Twenty of Our Men Wounded in a Brilliant Charge Led by Funston.

Manila, May 26—General Lawton, with most of his troops, has arrived at Malolos. His remarkable expedition marched 126 miles in 20 days, had 22 fights, captured 25 towns, destroyed 500,000 bushels of rice, and lost only sixteen killed and 31 wounded. On the other hand, General Lawton estimates that his troops killed 600 insurgents and wounded double that number.

General Lawton reports that he is convinced from evidence found at San Isidro that American prisoners in the hands of the Filipinos, particularly the captured men of the Yorktown, have been subjected to outrageous indignities.

He says he learned from Colonel Ray, a rescued Spanish officer, that one of the Americans who fled to escape was recaptured, stretched on the ground before his fellow prisoners, and given 20 lashes near San Isidro. Lawton says they found a letter, written by one of the Yorktown's crew, when said they were being kicked and cut off, their hair was pulled out by their captors and they begged the Americans to hurry to their rescue.

Majors Carlson and Mapus, two members of the Filipino general staff, stole through the American lines yesterday and surrendered.

General Lawton's rear guard, consisting of detachments of the Third and Twenty-second Infantry, while escorting the signal corps from San Miguel to Malolos, had a running fight for the whole distance of 10 miles. The Americans lost one man killed and one officer and 11 privates wounded. They captured 20 of the insurgents.

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WEATHER AND CHIPS.

Unfavorable Conditions Kept Farming Operations Practically at a Standstill.

Cold and cloudy weather prevailed in New England during the past week. Compared with the previous week, in these respects, the contrast is strong. Tuesday, the 16th, was a cold day. There were frosts in northern sections—killing in the interior of Maine. On the 17th ice one-eighth of an inch thick formed in Maine, and frosts occurred in the three northern states. Slightly warmer weather followed, attending the general cloudiness that covered the section for the greater portion of the week remaining.

The almost unanimous report of the correspondents is that owing to the cold, cloudy weather, crops have been practically at a standstill during the week. This is more particularly of the planted crops; seed just planted germinates slowly or not at all; potatoes and corn that have appeared above ground show the effect of unfavorable weather. Grass and fruit thrive better, especially grass, which has improved considerably. The reports on the fruit crop differ little from those of a week ago. This stoppage is due to want of labor in following and boils in northern sections. In general, the light rainfall of the week, averaging less than one-half of an inch, although of benefit, is not nearly enough to satisfy farmers.

It continues to do fairly well in most districts. Oats have made little headway in the south. In the north the crop is mostly sown. Corn at this writing is most disappointing. In parts of the southern states, where the plants have appeared above the ground, they are turning yellow. There is some complaint of seed not germinating at all. Above all, corn needs warm weather.

The past week has been more favorable than otherwise to grass, but more rain is needed. In portions of Massachusetts and Vermont stock is being fed in the barn for want of pasture. In northern portions of New Hampshire and Vermont grass has been winter killed to a considerable extent. In Connecticut and Rhode Island this crop is doing moderately well.

Correspondents continue to report the results for apples below the average—this is true particularly of the winter varieties. The destruction of young foliage and buds by caterpillars in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont is becoming more serious. Of cherries and plums the reports of this week are less favorable than a week ago. Peaches are to a considerable extent winter killed. The fireworm is increasing in numbers on cranberry bogs.

Potatoes have grown little during the week. In Maine this crop is about half planted, a few small patches in the interior of Maine that were above ground were injured by the frost; also other early garden truck. Onions are doing well. In Connecticut and Rhode Island peaches and beans are growing nicely. Except in the most northern sections, vegetables generally have been sown and cultivation has begun in the south.

Yankee Accepts.

New York, May 26—Captain Fisher of the Yale athletic team has notified C. H. Sherrill, chairman of the graduate advisory committee, that the challenge from Oxford and Cambridge universities to a dual athletic meeting had been formally accepted. Mr. Sherrill said that there seemed to be no doubt about Harvard sending a formal acceptance in a short time. The games will be held in July.

Disastrous Fire at St. John's.

St. John, May 26—Fire here yesterday destroyed \$10,000 worth of property, causing the deaths of two women and left 1000 people, mostly of the laboring class, homeless. The fire was in the Indian Hill district. The blaze started in a house owned by John Foster and adjoining a big general warehouse owned by P. Nase & Sons. Its progress was rapid and for several hours unchecked. Insufficient water supply, a long term of dry weather and a brisk gale contributed to cause the conflagration.

Supreme Court.

The May session of the appellate division of the supreme court resumed business on Monday, Judge Powers presiding. The cases in order were appealed from probate courts in town councils, divorce cases and jury trials waived. A number of cases were discontinued. The following actions for divorce were marked discontinued: Viry L. Boyle v. William T. Boyle; Oscar H. Willis v. Mabel L. Willis; Mabel L. Wood v. Augustus E. Wood. In William Franklin vs. Mary Franklin, the respondent was allowed \$8 a week and \$30 for counsel and witness fees and a hearing was assigned for June 16. The following uncontested divorces were granted: Alexander Abbott from Anna Abbott, desertion; Annie L. Ellis from William G. Ellis, desertion and non-support; Nellie Western from Charles T. Western, desertion; Mary A. Nickerson from Thomas F. Nickerson, non-support, custody of child to petitioner; Julia A. Waldron from Henry S. Waldron, non-support and cruelty; Maud B. DeBlois from Frank L. DeBlois, desertion and non-support.

Japs in Hawaii.

Since the United States annexed Hawaii the Japanese laboring classes have been pouring in with a rapidity sufficient to alarm the immigration officials. One official report from a United States Inspector at Honolulu states that 12,000 Japs have arrived since the islands were annexed to the United States. He also reports that, in his opinion, the total population of Asiatics by the end of the present year will exceed the total population of all other nationalities.

Another official report comes from an Inspector who was sent on a special mission to investigate the causes of this influx. He visited Japan as well as Hawaii, and the facts he obtained are expected to shed much light on the causes leading up to the recent heavy arrival of Asiatics. Thus far only the preliminary report has been received, and this, it is understood, bears out the previous reports as to the extent of this immigration and the menacing results which may arise from it. The Inspector at Honolulu states that one of the effects of the heavy increase of Japanese immigration is to bring on race conflicts between the Chinese and Japanese, the former being gradually outnumbered by the dominant Asiatic forces in Hawaii. In a recent case, it is stated by the report, several Chinese were killed and a number wounded.

At the Japanese Legation it is said that the coming of Japanese to Hawaii presents no new or serious question.

An official of the legation said:

"Japanese labor is almost essential in operating the large plantations in Hawaii, and it is naturally in much demand.

Our government in no way assists or encourages immigration to Hawaii. There are immigration brokers and companies which carry on a flourishing business, but these have no government status. The only action of the government in the matter is to license the brokers, in order to insure the protection of the immigrants against imposition."

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Poetry.

"The Flying Dutchman."

By LOUIS MORGAN HILL.

As gray as the bounding auris,
As bleak as the ocean vast,
With the moving dead at his hoisted head
The Flying Dutchman jested.

He waded over passage made;
No sound of water rose;

Without a stir, fair way and safe,
All silent did she go.

None saw the ship but one,
And nowhere else was seen;

No trace of course, with accents hoarse,
For the mate and men to see!

The dying sailing besides,
A little later bair;

And where the red earth seemed dead
As it could grow.

Upon her gloomy spars
St. Elmo's light shone;

The dead crew in the caravans,
Arded a dying light.

"I saw her crew dead wan
And still to their last;

Each strain's a race—God give me grace!"
With singing like a hawk.

"We're lost, we're lost, and fell
Like birds to the deck;

Mirrored eyes in the scuttle-holes
They were a drifting wreck.

They drifted toward the south,
They turned and uttered south;

Man after man ran to save them,

Distracted, with passing mouth.

Man after man did die,
Till only one was there,

Who had died alone like a stony cross,

With madness in his stare.

One soon there came a ship;
He heard its sailors shout;

As merrily and cheerfully
They brought the boat about.

Mores with starting hearts,
He clasped his hand;

But all his fears dissolved in tears,
As they bore him to the land.

No more to sea fall,
But pray and go to work;

For man's life is loan to me—

Who saw the Dutchman pass.

—May Century.

Selected Tale.

THE BEST MAN'S COAT.

It frequently gives one a shock of surprise to observe what small even ridiculous matters serve to influence a man's development and success in life. Peter Sand, Master of Arts and Fellow of St. Gaston's, was dim-witted, and failed on one occasion to distinguish between a black cloth and a dark blue. In this fact, lies the secret of his subsequent development and prosperity.

Three years ago, Peter's development had apparently ceased. He lived entirely at the university town of Darbridge, was known as a "Fellow of St. Gaston's," and occasionally lectured on anthropology. His friends had once expected a great deal from him, but had for some time abandoned these expectations. One or two articles in scientific magazines formed the sum total of his contributions to the press, and the first portions of his great work on "The Epoch of the Mastodon" had been written to be thrown aside. The income from his Fellowship was more than enough for his comfort, and he had never liked society. Gradually he had withdrawn further and further into himself, until at the age of thirty-three he looked ten years older, and was a willing and contented recluse. His enemies called him "The Fossil," and he was familiarly known among his friends as "little Peter."

His usual course of life received an interruption one day in the form of a letter from Barron, an old schoolfellow who had kept a distant but kindly eye upon Peter for some fifteen years. The Fellow of St. Gaston's read the letter several times before he could comprehend it fully. Barron was about to be married, and wished his old friend to attend as groomsman.

A notification that he would be expected to act as bridegroom could scarcely have caused Peter more distress. Be a groomsman—at a wedding! It was ridiculous, impossible! To refuse Barron's request, however, seemed also impossible, for he was the last of that almost forgotten circle of early friends. After long and troubled consideration he sent an urgent note, asking the bridegroom to come up to Darbridge and explain.

Barron came, a big fellow with a large heart, which even his works as a country solicitor had not succeeded in waging. He was one of those who had respected Peter's learning, and had hoped for great things from him. His disappointment was extreme to find a shrinkage instead of expansion, retreat instead of attainment.

"Dear Mr. Sand!" he cried, "what's wrong with you? You look so old, and so very gray! Do you go out much?"

"Never," answered Peter. "Why should I?"

"Why, because you are becoming a fossil, man!" was the candid answer. "You must wake up—you ought to marry."

"What!" exclaimed Peter, astounded.

"Baron sighed, and felt sorry that the Fellowship had ever been gained. Then he set himself to persuade Peter to run down for the wedding, and to undertake the duties of groomsman. It was to be a very quiet affair, he explained, and the responsibility was simply nothing. Peter listened, and gradually gave way. To the bridegroom's amusement, he then began to make exacting notes in a pocketbook, so that he might not forget any of his duties.

"Since you don't care for going about much," said Barron, "you needn't come down until the day before. That will be time enough, and you won't require so much luggage."

"Just my things, I suppose!" said the Fellow. "It's lucky that we had a fine new coat lately. It's a blue one."

"But!"

"Yes, dark blue. I intended to get black, but I am short-sighted, you know, and when the patterns were submitted I chose blue by mistake. But it's a splendid thing, and my lady told me that it looks very well. I should like to do you credit at the wedding, old fellow."

He uttered the last words so kindly, and his confidence in the blue coat was so touching and childlike that Barron could not speak the protest which rose to his lips. Besides, if Peter had to exert himself to order and fit a new coat he might rebel and give up the project altogether. So he held his peace, reflecting that there might be no law against blue, after all. He did not know how criminal his silence was, for he was but a man, and had never been married before. When he reached home he found cause to regret his silence. The bride to be was supported by the presence of her sister, who had given up a position of ease as a countess's companion to fill the vacant place in the family circle. She had bright eyes and a quick tongue, and did not show such reverence for her new brother as she might have shown.

"Baron was continually at war with her. "What is this Mr. Sand?" she asked, pertly. "What is his work?"

"Oh, he's a fellow," said Barron. "Indeed! That is very lucid. Is he a nice fellow?"

"He is a fellow with a capital F, Miss Patti," was the rebuking answer. "A Fellow of St. Gaston's College. His work is—anthropology."

"And what is that, pray?"

"Oh, skulks," said Barron. "Skulls and skeletons, and all that sort of thing. The St. Gaston people give him two hundred a year as long as he remains unmarried. They know that man is cleverer than woman, and so they bribe him to remain single."

His triumph was but a brief one.

"No body ever tried to bribe him to remain single," John asked. Miss Patti, loyly, and John was so demoralized by the thrust that in another moment he had betrayed the secret of Peter's coat.

The minutes that followed were decidedly troubled ones. Dismay succeeded in incredulity and indignation in disbelief. It was in vain that poor Barron pleaded that a Master of Arts and a Fellow of St. Gaston's might wear any coat he liked at any wedding he liked, and even claim to set the fashion. He was told that the idea was an outrage, and that he should have placed his foot upon that blue coat at its first appearance. Miss Patti declared that she would never, never walk out of church on a blue costume; and that her brother Charles must be asked to act as groomsmen instead of that Fellow. Then Barron said that he would prefer to walk into church with Peter in a blue coat than with any other living man in a black one. So the master was left, in the faint hope that the groomsman might be smuggled into a more suitable garment on the morning of the wedding.

"It will be a bad thing for him," said Miss Patti. "If he brings that coat down here."

"Oh," said Barron, "what will you do?"

"I shall simply look at him," was the quiet reply. "That is all."

Barron thought it might prove to be quite enough, for Miss Patti's eyes had remarkable powers of expressing the colder emotions. He felt sorry for his friend, but was utterly helpless.

On the eve of the wedding Peter came, and Barron introduced him to the bride's relatives. While the groomsman was nervously congratulating the bride, he was himself forced to admit to Miss Patti that the dreaded coat had come, and would certainly admit its appearance in church. Her eyes flashed dangerously.

"Very well," she said; "you know what I promised," and she took the earliest opportunity of working out her vengeance.

This was as suppos, when Peter sat down to her. When he addressed her she answered coldly and without interest; he glanced in her direction, and met a look of abhorrence and contempt which even a scientist could hardly have taken. Barron watched the play, at first in fear, but afterwards in surprise. It appeared to him that Peter did not suffer as he had suffered. He certainly became more silent, but the glances he returned at the enemy were entirely from confusion.

"You don't seem to hurt him," said Barron at last. "What is wrong?"

"There's nothing wrong," was the sharp retort. "He is unusually stupid, that is all."

Barron laughed. "Nothing of the kind," he said. "He is looking at you coldly, and perhaps you notice that his interest is visibly increasing. Don't flatter yourself, Patti; please don't. He is simply studying the formation of your head, for anthropological purposes. Peter has a mania for skulls."

After that blow Barron retreated with honor, and bore the groomsman with him. They spent an hour before sleep in going over the duties of the morning, Peter making further notes in his book with a face of unexpected interest and earnestness. What this was done he said:

"That young woman, Miss Patti, has a fine pair of eyes, John."

"Yes!" said Barron, expectantly.

"Yes, I saw her looking at the old coat of mine. It is certainly faded, though I have never noticed it before, and perhaps she thought I intended to wear it tomorrow. I am glad to see that I have brought my blue one—I am sure she—I mean you—will like it."

What was coming to Peter. Barron gazed at his pleased and contented face in growing amazement. Could it be possible that Miss Patti had worked this sudden change? Here was retulsion, indeed.

"John," said Peter, "the bride, is it not the bridemaid? I see," and it seemed to Barron that his face had fallen a little. But his own assessment was so great that he could scarcely take notice. He tried to imagine how Patti would look if Peter tried to carry off his mistaken idea of the old coat, and he wished with all his heart that he had left the thing alone. Then he said "Good night" to Peter, and hastened away to his own room to laugh in peace.

In the morning Peter appeared in the dreaded coat. It was a dark blue, and he was so pleased with the effect that Barron who had prepared another coat for him could not find courage to destroy his illusio. "After all," he thought, "Peter looks very neat; it is to be a quiet wedding, and everything will be over in half an hour." So he soliloquized him upon his appearance, and nerves himself to meet the consequences.

Then Peter, in silence, looked up also, and his eyes met hers. For a moment they gazed at one another, and for the second time that day Peter Sand's Fellowship became a very small thing. Then the incident was over.

"Well, upon my word," muttered Barron, who had seen it all. "Upon my word!"

As I have already hinted, everything came about through the blue coat. Had it not been for that, Miss Patti would have paid no more attention to Peter than to any other fusty scientist, and Peter would never have been led to observe her eyes. Had it not been for the coat, Barron would not have forgotten the ring. Peter would have no need to break into a house, the policeman would have had no reasonable cause to doubt his explanation. Further, but for the coat Miss Patti would never have given Peter that second glance which moved her sympathy for him, or that third glance, which laid bare to her quick eyes his simple, unselfish heart, and the possibilities that lay beneath the dust.

"Run!" he said. "Run! You know where it is—in my writing desk. Run!"

Peter did not wait for further instructions. He caught up the nearest hat—which happened to be Barron's—and rushed out by a side door. There was no vehicle within call, and he could not go in search of one. Clapping Barron's hat over his brows, he tore away through the quiet churchyard, the tails of his blue coat flying behind him.

When he reached the house, he knocked twice without effect. Then he perceived that every one must have gone to the church, and turned to despair and helplessness. As he turned

(Continued on seventh page.)

THE NEWPORT MERCURY: FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 27, 1899.

March of Triumph.

By C. V. Leghur.



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ADDRESS,
Mentioning this Paper.

Why Women Are Nervous.

The frequent cases of nervous prostration or utter collapse of the nervous system, under which women "go all to pieces," as the saying is, have caused much thought and investigation on the part of physicians.

Certain drugs, or substances are well known to cause various forms of nervous diseases which are readily traced to the poisons producing them. Further research leads to the belief that alum is a prevailing cause of so-called nervous prostration, for the symptoms it produces on the nervous system after its absorption into the blood are very remarkable indeed. Experiments physically made upon animals by Dr. G. F. Professor G. H. Mayer, Paul Simon and others, show that alum frequently produces no visible symptoms for many days after its introduction into the body. Then follow loss of appetite, other alimentary disturbances, and finally a serious prostration of the whole nervous system. The most prominent physicians now believe that "nervous prostration" and many affections of the nerves from which both men and women suffer are caused by the continued absorption of alum into the system.

It is probable that many medical men are aware of the fact next to which salts of alum may be introduced into the body, being under the impression that the use of alum in bread is prohibited. Alum, however, is still used surprisingly to some extent in baking cheap kinds of baking powder. In families where baking powder is generally used great care should be exercised to procure only those brands made from cream of tartar. The alum powders may easily be distinguished by the lower price at which they are sold.—British Medical News.

A young man who visited the Royal, says the Philadelphia Herald, became very nervous interceded in the saloon, where the officers' dinner was being prepared. There were men of four nationalities—a Swede, a Frenchman, a Jim and a Chapman—engaged in the work. Oiling the Swede to her side, she asked him for a small piece of bread or something of the sort for a sandwich. The man looked at her with surprise for a moment, and then went over and consulted with the others. Then all took a turn at glancing at the girl, and finally the Swede, with an indulgent smile, secured a large plate and helped it full with a big pile of steak, a generous lot of mashed potatoes and some bread, which he brought to her with the remark in broken English to the effect that the Raleigh sailor boys would not see a beautiful American girl go hungry. The young woman was very much embarrassed at this interpretation of her request, and after securing the bread as a sandwich, rewarded the sailor in turn with a college pin, which delighted the generous Swede beyond measure.

CASTORIA.

See the
Signature
of Chas. H. Fletcher

Horses, giraffes and ostriches have the largest eyes of all terrestrial animals, but among marine animals there are cephalopods or ink fishes which have eyes as large as a plate.

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The large bags come in 1/2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808

Historical and Genealogical.**NOTES AND QUERIES.**

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed:

1. Names and dates must be clearly written.
2. The full name and address of the writer must be given.
3. Make all queries as brief as is consistent with clearness.
4. Write on one side of the paper only.
5. In answering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature.
6. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature.

Direct all communications to

R. H. TILLEY,
NEWPORT, R. I.

SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1892.

NOTES.

WHITE.—The following, taken from the "Mail and Express," of March 12, 1808, signed "M. E. D." may be of interest to some of your readers who are following the White queries in the *MERCURY*.

William White, of Dartmouth, Mass., married Elizabeth Cadman, the only child of George Cadman and Hannah (Hathaway) of Dartmouth. By her he had eleven children, who are named in the will of their grandmother, Hannah (Hathaway) Cadman, dated February 12, 1749; which children "M. E. D." gives us follows, arranged in the order of their marriages:—1. Sarah White, married May 23, 1726, John Brown, of Tiverton, Rhode Island; 2. William White, married October 2, 1729, Abigail Thurston; had Hannah, Jonathan, Elizabeth and Abigail; 3. George White, died 1764, married February 18, 1730, Deborah Shaw, of Little Compton, Rhode Island. Children, Israel, Peleg, Ruth, Sarah, William, Hannah, Mary, Elizur, Sylvanus and Obed; 4. Roger White, married April 24, 1736, Rebecca Grinnell; 5. Christopher White, married March 4, 1739, Elizabeth Thurston, daughter of Edward, children, Sarah, Thurston, William, Mary, Noah, Peregrine, Susannah, Elizabeth, Lucy, Parson and Thomas; 6. Elizabeth White, died before 1749, married April 24, 1737, Benjamin Slocum of Newport, Rhode Island. Children Hannah and Mary; 7. Oliver White; 8. Abner White, died 1794 in Dutchess County, New York, married 1746, Ruth Brownell, daughter of Charles; children, Charles, William, Thomas, James, Mary and Ruth; 9. Thomas White, married 1751, Elizabeth Jenney; 10. Hannah White, born August 22, 1732, married December 27, 1750, William Taber, of Dartmouth, Mass.; 11. Susannah White, unmarried in 1768.—H. R. C.

QUERIES.

482. SAUNDERS. DANCE.—What is known of Tobias Saunders, a freeman at Newport, Rhode Island, 1655, and Mary, daughter of Joseph Clarke, Sr., Newport, Rhode Island, 1639? He lived at Westerly, Rhode Island, 1669. Whom did his son Rev. Benjamin Saunders marry? Whose daughter was his grandson's wife, Sarah Dodge, died September 12, 1806, wife of Benjamin Saunders Warren, Conn., died May 29, 1813.—W. F.

483. HERRENDEEN.—What was the parentage of Aaron Herrendeen, of Smithfield, Rhode Island, about 1731? He bought land in District 8, Smithfield, in 1731, of Thomas Herrendeen, Sr. In 1734 he married Abigail Chillon, and had Jane, born 1734, Elizabeth, born 1736, William, born 1738, Aaron, Jr., born 1740, and Hannah, born 1742.—C. W. H.

484. TURNER. SMITH.—Can any one give me the dates of birth, marriage and death of William Turner, son of Lawrence and Mary (—) Turner, of Middletown, Rhode Island, and his wife Sarah Smith, daughter of Peleg Smith, of Middletown, Rhode Island, (born 1681, married November 8, 1711, died 1760) and his wife Elmira Lord, (died 1760). Would also like to know the dates of birth, marriage and death of Susanna Turner, daughter of William and Sarah, who married Henry Gladding, bap. Nov. 16, 1746, son of Joseph Gladding (born October 2, 1704, married July 2, 1726) and wife Priscilla Cary, (born May 9, 1709) of Bristol, Rhode Island. I should be glad to know any of the missing names or dates.—E. M. T.

485. GIRLS.—Who were the ancestors of Grace Gibbs, who married in Newport, Rhode Island, April 2, 1758, Samuel, son of John and Penelope (Godfrey) Conant, of Newport, Rhode Island?—V. A.

486. MUMFORD.—I desire to know the name of the father of Island, who married, 1759, Caty Peter Mumford, who married Dunn, also of New Shoreham?

Abigail Martin, and removed to Pomfret, Conn., during the Revolution. Peter Mumford had a brother Benjamin Mumford, who was the father of John Mumford, who had a son Benjamin Mumford, who for many years was cashier of the Tradesmen's Bank at Newport, Rhode Island. I should like to know the ancestry of Peter Mumford, which I suppose was from Thomas Mumford, one of the five persons who made the Pequaquinscott Purchase in 1657, and who is mentioned in Potter's Narragansett, p. 275.—D. P. H.

495. UTTLE.—I should like to learn the maiden name and parentage of Mary —, wife of Zebulon Utter, of Warwick, Rhode Island. He was born in 1724, died October 30, 1802. She was born 1723, died June 20, 1866. What was the date of their marriage?—A. C.

487. LAWTON. PHILLIPS.—Who were the children of Peleg Lawton and Thankful Phillips, who was the daughter of Samuel Phillips and — Pearce; and whom did they marry?—G. D. L.

488. HAMMETT. BOLES.—Edward Hammett, born 1678, died March 20, 1745, at West Tisbury, Mass. Married Experience Boles, at Taunton, Mass., January 17, 1703-4. Am desirous of learning the names of the parents of Edward Hammett and his wife Experience Boles.—C. M. F.

489. DRING. BUTLER.—Who were the parents of Thomas Dring, of Little Compton, Rhode Island, born 1666, married May 21, 1696, Mary Butler, who was born 1670? Their daughter, Mary Dring, born April 23, 1699, died May, 1786, married 1724, Jonathan Stoddard, who was born 1685, and died November 4, 1774. I should also like the parentage of Mary Butler, the wife of Thomas Dring, and of Jonathan Stoddard, who married Mary Dring.—E. M. T.

490. LISLE. NICOLL.—Can any one give me the ancestry of Penelope, daughter of Warren Lisle, of Upway, England, who married John Nicoll, of New York and afterward of Newport, Rhode Island? He was born in 1720, died December 13, 1781. He married Penelope Lisle in London, England, in 1740 or 7. He was Comptroller of Customs for Rhode Island, and a prominent Tory during the Revolution. He afterward removed to New York, where he died, and his widow went back to England, and died there in 1793. The children of John and Penelope (Lisle) Nicoll were 1. John, born in England, September 15, 1748, married in Newport, Rhode Island, July 14, 1774, Sarah Boutin, of Captain John and Margaret (Hoffman) Boutin, died 1780-2. 2. Penelope, born New York, August 10, 1751; 3. Warren Lisle, born Whitehall, New York, June 15, 1753; 4. Mary, born Whitehall, New York, died young; 5. William, born New York, July 20, 1756; 6. Edward, born Whitestone, Long Island, July 17, 1760; 7. Agnes, born Whitestone, Long Island, April 19, 1763; 8. Charles, born Newport, Rhode Island, June 5, 1765; 9. Benjamin, born Newport, Rhode Island, December 13, 1767; 10. Ann Hay, born Newport, Rhode Island, October 24, 1774.—E. M. T.

491. TEW. CLARKE.—What was the ancestry of Ann Clarke, wife of Thomas Tew, of Newport, Rhode Island? He was born in 1738, died December 10, 1821 married December 6, 1759, Ann Clark, who was born 1741, and died September 9, 1822. Thomas Tew was Ensign, 1758, 1st Lieutenant, 1759, Captain 1760 and 1762, in the war in Canada, and Captain, 1775, in the Revolutionary War. Can any one give me a list of his children, with the dates of birth, marriage and death, and names of their husbands or wives?—H. E.

492. JOUVENT.—There is a tradition among the descendants of Louis William Jouvent that "he came to America to help fight the British in the War of the Revolution," and that he was an armourer in one of Count d'Esting's vessels, which arrived in Newport Harbor, July 29, 1778. Jouvent must have returned to Newport after the fleet had left, for January 25, 1783, he married Mary Downer, who was born in Newport, February 25, 1759, and died August 14, 1835. He was born in Paris, July 13, 1751, and died in Newport, August 31, 1815. Can any one tell me whether there is in existence a list of the officers and seamen of the French fleet, for anything that would prove the above tradition to be correct or incorrect?—E. M. T.

493. HATHAWAY.—What was the maiden name of — Hatha-way, who was the wife of William Nichols, probably of Plymouth, Mass., and mother of Moses Nichols, Vital Statistics of Rhode Island, Vol. IV, Newport, page 103. Our French Allies, by Edwin Martin Stone, pages 257-261.—E. M. T.

494. DODGE. DUNN. SPRAGUE.—What was the ancestry of Thomas Dodge, who served in the War of the Revolution, as a private in a Plymouth County, Mass., regiment? Dates and other information gladly received.—J. S.

486. MUMFORD.—I desire to know the name of the father of Island, who married, 1759, Caty Peter Mumford, who married Dunn, also of New Shoreham?

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Bright Hills, D. D., discusses "Paulus

that Polish Perfection."

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sioner.

Illustrated Booklet Free.

Those contemplating a trip to Annual Meeting National Educational Association, to be held at Los Angeles, Cal., July 14-16, 1893, or others who desire to take advantage of the low rate, should not fail to procure a copy of this interesting booklet, issued by the Chicago & North Western Ry., giving full information as to routes, time of trains, rates and other valuable and necessary information. Sent free upon receipt of 2 cents postage by J. E. Britton, 288 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

New Advertisements.**THE CITY OF NEWPORT.****Notice of Applications for Transfer of Liquor Licenses.**

THE FOLLOWING NAMED PERSONS having no applications for liquor licenses, of Chapter 100 of the General Laws of Rhode Island, on file, are entitled to transfer their liquor licenses within the limits of said city:—

Brennan John, 38 and 40 Bush Road.

John Michael J. 10 Franklin street.

The Board of License Commissioners will be in session at their offices in the Mercury Building at 6 P.M. on WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1893, at 8 o'clock p.m., when opportunity will be given to those interested to hear before action is taken upon any application or granting license.

Published by order of the License Commis-

sioner.

E. W. HIGBEE, Clerk.

New Advertisements.**State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.**

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF THE APPRENTICES DIVISION OF THE SUPERIOR COURT, NEWPORT, MAY 29, A. D. 1892.

WHEREAS, Mary Eliza Tooley, of the City of Newport, in the County and State aforesaid, had her petition in said office, on the 29th day of April, 1892, filed to have now existing, between said Mary Eliza Tooley and Andrew Toney, now in part to the said Mary Eliza Tooley unknown, notice is therefore given, that said Andrew Toney, a minor, is now of age, and is a full-fledged member of the supreme Court, to be held at the Court House in said Newport, within and for the said County of Newport on the third Monday of September, A. D. 1892, then and there to respond to said petition.

CHARLES E. HARVEY, Clerk.

5-13-6w

TOWN OF NEW SHOREHAM.

Notice of Application for Liquor Licenses.

AT A MEETING of the Town Council of the town of New Shoreham, held Monday, May 14, 1892, the following named persons made application for a Liquor License of the second class, under the provisions of the second class, under the provisions of the General Laws of Rhode Island, relating to the public sale of intoxicating liquors within the limits of said town, viz:

O. E. & A. BROWN, within the boundaries thereof.

The Town Council of said New Shoreham will be in session at the Town Hall in said town on MONDAY, the 25th day of June, A. D. 1892, at 8 o'clock p.m., when opportunity will be given to those interested to hear before action is taken upon any application or granting license under it.

Published by order of the Town Council of New Shoreham.

EDWARD P. CHAMPION, Council Clerk.

6-13-3w

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